## THE COMMERCIAL CRISIS.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES. MONEY AFFAIRS AT BOSTON, ETC. BOSTON, Oct. 24, 1867. There has been little change to note in fran

House on the day of suspension was \$2,461,000 and held this day at the commencement of busiess was \$2,888,160. Increase since October 14, \$427,100

THE NEW YORK SHIRT MANUFACTURERS MUTCE OF THE BUSINESS—TRICKS OF THE TRADE— BOW IT IS REPROTED BY THE HARD TIMES—WEEKS EMIATS ARE SENT TO—WHO THE SHIRTMAKES.—WERE SHIRTS ARE SENT TO—WHO THE SHIRTMAKES.

ARE—THE GOODS MOST IN DEMAND—THE MODE OF EMPLOYING HANDS AND GIVING OUT WORK—PRIORS PAID—WOMEN OUT OF EMPLOY, ETC.

manufactured to order by the families of the

and famine, particularly in large cities, to be

sinces in this city has it creased, so that at the present as there are about twenty-five large first claus manu-staring establishments located in or having their head-arters in New York, giving employment to upwards of eaty thousand females, and, as is variously estimated, writing up from five to eight million deliars worth of the w material annualty, in addition to a large number of feirfor stores and factories it casted throughout the city, d employing probaby from three to five or six thou-nd additional hands in manufacturing for customers di-city.

tered over this and the adjoining cities, and through-country for several hundred miles, on all sides of solly on the large shirt manufactories of New York for he work they receive, although, fortunately, not perhaps all of the large number aboves timated are solely depen-ted on the small pittances they are able thus to ears, for held delly support, as a great proportion of the shirts and such style of goods are given out to and made up by wo-sen who have husbands, or young girls who have parents a look to for their support, but profer doing this kind of rork when not otherwise engaged in order to earn extra da money with which to gratify their appetite for dress and abow.

Why this course is adopted by so large a portion of the retail trade is the fact that since the introduction of sowing

THE GOODS MOST IN DEMAND the better classes of white people, and the coarse cotton dangeree jumpers, shirts, and overhauls for the stave, a large quantity of which are sumually shipped by the seve rail manufacturers. The demand of take years has regidly increased for these kinds of goods, in addition to which there is getting to be considerable of a demand for what are now called the Marcettles shirts, which consist of a common white cotton or lines body, with a Marcellies bearm, risbands and collar, of all colors, patterns and prices, ranging as from \$12 to \$30 a dozen. These are becoming quite fashiousble, and are being mooth worn by the better class of society. For the Westorn market there is a large demand for the mere flashy and facey styles of figured and striped Marcettles and enlice thirts, with a large demand for the benefit classy and facey styles of figured and striped Marcettles and enlice thirts, with a large demand for the benefit cappers, candon and colored flassed drawers, whire, do, which vary but itsule for the Westorn market. The principal article sent to the California and extreme western markets commists of the heavy colored miners or California shirts and drawers, dangeree overalls, do, which fair share of the facey Marcetiles and calloo shirts, in addition to some white lines and do. But little is done toward supplying the Eastern market with any other kind of goods than the shirt triamings before spoken of, while for the New York and surrounding markets the demand is about equal for all kinds of collect kinds manufactured.

THE LOGALITY OF FACTORIES AND OUMBER SM-

portion of their work is made up. Those not so located are Mearrs. Morrison & Hoys, which is at Norwalk, Conn., the wareheuse being at 46 Murray street, and usually employing exclusively through an agent between it wenty and twenty five hundred hands, who are scattered all through Connectiontee the line of the Houssloot, Danbury and Norwalk Railroads, most of whom are still retained. Judicos, Fowler & Co., who have their warehouse at 48 Murray street, employ a large number of hands through an agent, all over the country, having no work done in this city. The number of hands employed by them in the manner is estimated at from eight hundred to a thousand, but they were unable to give any definite idea of the presise number, althrugh most of them are said to be still retained. Caleb Muir, who employs about two hundred and lifey hands, all of whom are in the country, and Mearra. Welle & Wite, 79 Maiden hase, have the whole of their work doze in the country, and have as yet made no reduction in their hunds of any consequence. Those houses manufactures for the general trade and send their goods to all paris of the country. The principal factories located in this city who measurfacture socialisely for city costom work, are those of tory, but who as present have but very little of anything to do, owing to one or two of the principal clothing houses for which they do business having discharged their cutters, and cossed manufacturing for the present. H. Hohn, No. 167 William street, who usually employs from thrivy to forty girls, but at present have but very little of anything to do, owing to one or two of the principal clothing business having discharged their cutters, and cossed manufacturing for the present. H. Hohn, No. 167 William street, who who all present compleys but about fory. There are many other establishments who manufacture for the city trade exclusively, of lets importance, who average in about the same procertie as there already named, and from which a fair estimate of the shops who do a large amount of

Most of the work given out to hands to take to their resi

large quantity of which are annually shipped by the several manufacturers. The demand of is'e years have residily lowersed for these kinds of gaods, in addition to which there is getting to be considerable of a demand for what are now called the Marsellies shirts, which consists of a common white colors white, which consists of a common white colors her, of all colors, patterns and prices, ranging at from \$12 to \$30 a dozan. These are becoming quite fashlouable, and are being much worn by the better class of society. For the Western market there is a large demand for the mere flashy and fancy styles of figured and striped Marsellies and callou thirts, with a large domand for the benty colored flashed drawers, shirts, and, which vary but little for the Western market. The principal article sent to the Chiffrenia and extreme western markets consists of the heavy colored miners or California shirts and drawers, dungerse overalle, &c., which vary but little for the Western market with a fair share of the flasoy Marsellies and callou shirts, in addition to some white lineaus and do. But little is done toward supplying the Eastern market with any other kind of goods than the shirt trimming before spokes of, while for the New York and surrounding markets the demand is about equal for all kinds of the commonitation of the four cent is an extended the shirts, as also fix a fair proportion of each of the class with a fair share of the flaso that the shirt trimming before spokes of, while for the New York and surrounding markets the demand is about equal for all kinds of the commonitation of some white four to six cents of work, as given in ine city, being generally of work taken onto by the poorer classes and the commonitation of work taken onto by the poorer classes and the commonitation of some white to demand or the first of goods than the shirt trimming before spokes of, while for the New York and surrounding markets the demand is about equal for all kinds of the fact of the first of the first of the first of the fir THE PRICES PAID AND WAGES MADE.

Very few, if any, false collars or shirts are made in this city, that branch of business being almost excitatively fack ries, who do no other kind of business, and m and fasture for and supply the entire trade by means of agents, whom they have located in each of the price(pai towns and cities throughout the country. At the present time most, if not all, of these manufactories have suspended operations, throwing out of employmes: a large number of females.

ed operations, throwing out of employment a large number of females.

HOW THE HARD TIMES APPEC! THE FRADE.

Since the hard times set in meet of the larger factories have partially suspended operations and discharge the greater portion of their employ on, although all are is hopes that it will be but temporary; yet they are endeavoring by curialling excenses. Act, to prepaye for the worst. Unders have suspended without much hope of resuming areais, unless times change for the bester within a short time. Among the laster number it is reported there are several of the principal houses to the city, who are now doing no business of any account, and discharging their hands avecous as they complete the work which they have out or on hand. Other esta blishments, who were doing work for the city trade generally, have been obliged to discontinue work for the present, although they have as yet discharged none of their hands of any account, to hopes that times may be better. The girls thus related generally remain in the factories during the day, in order to do whavever work fifty occurs in, and are by this means able to make from one to four or five shillings a day, for portaps: two or three days in a week each, by the work being divided among shous. As a general thing, shirtmokers have not as yet begun to feel the hard times to the extent of the citching manufacturers, although they are for the most part assictpating an entire supersion from besiness, unites there is a speedy change for the botter. Most of the manufacturers are in the daily receipt of letters from their outcomers throughout all portions of the country, advising them that amounts due for goods sent have been placed to their account in the beaks of their respective places or with the brokers, or cles is retained in their possession for the senting of their dreditors, but are unable to make exchange, in come quote of the heavy received the drafts, from the fact that the banks here, but are unable, as they say, to pronoure the money on the drafts, from vario

the present number and the number discharged, as near as the proprietors were enabled from the means at hend to estimate them, although large allowances must be made on both sides of the figures, for the reasons stated above, as many thousand hands are employed by people who take the work from the stores, and are alone revoca sible therefor, whom the manufacturers know nothing of only from a rough calculation. From some of the places white ho relatement so could be had in consequence of the person in charge reforing to give it, or not being able for want of any prope; information. From those reported below, however, a very good general ides of all the other places may be had. Those refusing, and those not able to give any information, are not included in the annexed lim of places whited.

Those marked — manufacture for the Southern and Western trade principally. Those marked too, a for the New York and neighboring markets principally, and jobbing trade. Those marked thus, (P) for the trade all over the union, from Maine to Oregon. Those marked those, (B) in full operation. Those thus, (C) have all their hands in the country. Thus, (D) for the Eastern trade.

	RECAPITU			
ij	Establishments. um	Probable sal mumber		Probable
q		f hands.	number.	disch'd.
3	Einstein & Jarobs, suspended		96	905
g	Liberty street.	Transcore, L		
3	Stera & Brothers !	800	40	250
d	8. H. Strame & Brothers	350	60	290
	M. Poznaseki & Brothers	100		98
	Seiler & Duno		60	240
	Webb & Wist	78	75	
	Friedes berg & Goldstein	150	20	130
	H. Boha*	30	2	25
	Namau street		85	
	Burr & canfort	10	00	B. A.
	G B Bianobard	200	80	170
ũ	Cortland street.			
Ŋ	Caleb Mutr #B	250	250	-
d	Morris Wilson, P	400	76	225
Ü	H. Arenson, B	700	100	-
9	Broad way.		***	27.00
9	P. & H. Lewis, P	880	700	180
d	Vesey street			
ī	N Necessalmer, D	25	8	22
N	Stellbeimer & Rosenbaum,	800	100	190
	John Davis & Son	800	12	768
	Barclay street.		**	100
9	George T. Green	. 108	40	'68
	To'al	6,038	1,729	4,309
ij	In the above table we have		hisbort n	umbor of
i	hands reported in each case, b	y which !	t will be	seen that

MANUFACTURES IN LOWELL.

[From the Jeurnal and Coorier, Oct 22]

As various, and in some instances incorrect statements have been made cencerning the different manufacturing corporations in this city, we have deemed it advisable to present a view of their present actual condition, so far as possible. Accordingly, we have visited the counting-fooms of the various corporations and obtained our information from the officers connected with the different companies. The following summary may therefore be relied upon as strictly correct:—

The Hamilton Manufacturing Company have stopped 13,000 out of 48,000 spindles, and run but five days in each week. The Print Works are in full operation, but run only five days, every contraction, but they run only five days per week. The Lawrence have stopped 650 out of 1,280 looms, and expect to stop 125 more within a short time. They are now running six days, but expect soon to stop one day per week. Notice has been given that there would be a reduction in the price of labor, but the per cent has not been fixed upon. The looms stopped on this corporation were those on which heavy cloths were made, so that the reduction in the number of pounds manufactured is nearly one-half.

On the Suffolk one-half of the works are stopped,

nearly one half.

On the Suffolk one-half of the works are stopped, and the others run six days per week. They have not reduced the price of labor, but expect to very

and the others run six days per week. They have not reduced the price of labor, but expect to very soon.

The whole number of looms on the Tremont is 700, of which they have stopped 374. They have received notice that the wages will be reduced 12½ per cent, commencing on the November payment.

On the Merrimack, one mill in which sheetings have been made, is stopped. All the other works are running six days per week. They have reduced the price of labor, but the reduction is not the same on all the work. It is from 10 to 16 per cent, and will take effect in November.

All the mills on the Boott are stopped, and we could not learn when they are to start up again.

On the Massachusetts 350 out of 1,227 looms are stopped, and the others are running but four days per week. The statement made by us last Monday, that the directors of the Massachusetts Corporation had voted to stop, was not correct.

On the Prescott 163 out of 671 looms are stopped, and the others are running but four days per week. Of the Middlesex Company we are authorized to make no statement, except that they have not yet decided what they shall do.

The Lowell Company bave stopped all their cotton works. Something more than three-fourths of the works in the carpet department are running five days in a week. This company has also given notice that the wages will be reduced. The reduction is not uniform, but varies on different kinds of work.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

[From the m. John Morning Fromman, Oct. 22]

The little excitement we had about banks and bank notes is nearly over, and it will be as well if newspapers cease to ring the changes on the subject. Gold no longer commands a high premium in New York, and therefore for no other reason, there need be no dread of our being plundered of our last sovereign, as some pretended to believe we would.

dous pressure, though the Morning News says it, nor is there at present, we believe, any pressure, except from those who want accommodation and will not get it, though the banks may safely expand, if they like the paper offered them. The talk about the Yankees buying up our bank notes at a premium, is the sheerest nonsense, for two reasons. The first is that it would no longer pay to do so; the next, that under no circumstances could such a business be pushed to any extent.

As the late message of the Governor of Missour relates wholly to financial matters, we give it en-

MISSOURI.

As the late of the control of the second to be a control of the control of the second to be a control of the control of the second to be in a control of the control of the second to be in a control of the control of the second to be a control of the control of the second to be a control of the control of the second to the control of the control of the second to be a control of the control of the second to the control of the control of the second to be a control of the control of the second to the control of the con

management or the roads, and to exercise a samery influence upon and supervision over them.
Sixth—That some one of the banks in the city of St.
Louis should be made a clearing bouse, in which all
the banks and branches shall keep a saliciency of
means to protect their issues at par value. Seventh—
That all the banks should be required to publish their
weekly statements on the same day, and to show
the amount due to depositors, and the amount of
their discounts, in addition to the items no v required by law to be published. Eighth—That it
shall be the duty of the Bank Commissioners, whenever a bank or branch bank fails to redeem its circulation at the counter of the clearing house, to close
the said bank or branch bank in the manner now
provided by law.

Some of these measures are exclusively within the
competency of the General Assembly—others may
require the assent of the companies. I will not
believe that measures so just and necesary will
meet with opposition from them. It is due
to the peple of the State, who have so liberally
extended a helping hand to the roads, and
such liberal chariers to the banks, as well 2s to
the character of the stockholders and directors of
the companies, that no opposition shall be made to
an arrangement so fair and equitable. That no more
bonds should be issued and sold, at the present ruinous rates of discount, I presume will hardly ue doubed by any one. The recent sacrifices of them in the
Eastern market, when it is known everywhere that
our resources are ample, and our character without a
blemish, it shems to me, are sufficient to satisfy
the whole community that this should be our line of
policy. The levy of a tax to provide for the payment of the interest on State bonds is absolutely indispensable to protect the credit of the State, whatever may be the future policy of the government and
the companies in the further prosecution of the
finances of the country, the ability of the companies
to meet the interest may be doubted by capitalists,
but with the fund

evils will cure themselves much sooner, if lett to the progress of events.

As a matter of public and permanent policy, however, the present is a most auspicious time to revise and amend the laws relative to the rights and duties of brokers and private bankers. In point of fact, they exercise the influence of public institutions, and should be vigilantly guarded. I am impressed with the opinion that when they suspend payment for any reason whatever, their assets should be placed in the bands of a trustee, to be quitably distributed amongst their creditors. Sits I besieve would be an effectual check, and I knew of nothing abort of it which will

The measures indicated are such as present them-

selves to my mind from a general review of our situation and circumstances.

The attention of the Board of Public Works has been called to the financial condition of the railroad companies, to the grade and manner of the construction, and their general condition. It is believed that they will have their report ready in due time, to which I invite your special attention.

I have no reason to believe that the legislation herein recommended will prove to be unacceptable to the railroad companies, or to those interested in the banks.

I believe the people of our capital city, as well as the people of the State, will cordially approve of them.

There must be, on the part of the Legislature, prudence, discretion and forbearance; and on the part of the companies a hearty acquiescence in what is deemed essential to the preservation of the public credit. If all concerned will act in a just, conciliatory and forbearing spirit, all will be well.

If the railroad companies shall fail to give fitheir assent to propositions so necessary as those recommended, or shall fail to company at the calling

banks to accept the law of the extra aestion of the logisla-ture. The same body, at the same time, passed the fel-lowing:

Resolved, That the section of the law requiring the blanks to take in payment of debts the notes of other backs ought, in the opinion of this Board, to be extended so as to receive the notes of all selvent banks of this State on da-posit, and pay them out as currency.

The following resolution was introduced in the Sinte Serate of Tennessee on the 18th inst., and jost by a vote of 6 to 19.—
Resolved, By the General Assembly of the Sinte of Tennessee, that the banks of this Sinte be permitted to snepend specie payment until the lat of April, 18t8, without increasing the penalties contained in their charters for such assembles.

The Montreal Commercial Advertiser says: — Both wholesale and retail business is at an end, and what is neually the business search of the year has become the dutlent.

Police Intelligence.

weeks ago two citizens-Meners. Voorbles and Wraywere alfacked by recrease to touch avenue, and robbed of their held waterier and purior. The police of the outer to to find any trace of the perpetuiers of the robber, until within the past few date, when select counselected amount to the knowledge of the Eleventh was a police which selected to the knowledge of the Eleventh was a police which selected to the knowledge of the Eleventh was a police who selected as gains of six young as a natical Past of selected and John Gallasher, John Pray, Philip and Eleventh McHele and John Gallasher, John Pray, Philip and Eleventh McHele and John Kavanagh, as being the individuely who amposed the game to nucetion. Accordingly, on the area of the second were all attended and John Springer of the Eleventh of countries and selected the second were all attended and John Springer of the selected to the problem, point he attended to the robbert, point he attended to the robbert, upon the attended have need at the former and take a look at the prisoners.

There we suppose the Toe deck of the peakes ship recently. It is pears that the bostwale challenged any of the crief in the pears that the bostwale challenged any of the crief in the challenged any of the crief in the challenged that the combination of the the combination of the the combination. After they had been pounding each other for half an hoc, an attempt was made to separate the sair by one of the by starters manned Euclids, when the latter was uncreased. Thereupon a general free light followed before the thereon of Shelda and those so pervised in the garre at fatteuffs being allowed to proceed undisturbed. Stong about, mariling spikes and being the process of the combination of the point of the combination of the point that order could be restored to beard. Four of the pointe that order could be restored on beard. Four of the ring leaders were taken into ouncid, and in being conveyes before Justice Conpolity, at the lever Polec Court, they were cummitted for examination.

The King of Desmark is making a progress through the northern part of his demisions. He has been received by the pearantry of Juliand with the strongest demonstrations of loyalty.

The Pope has finished his travely, and is at berne in the Vations.

The retirement of Count Hool from the Austrian Ministry for Foreign Affairs is decided on.

The King of Saxony left Section to pay the King of Prossia a visit at Potsdam, and the Prince R yal of Saxony is gone from Dreaden to visit the Emperor of Austria at Igch!

Mehemet All Pasha has been appointed Terkish Minister without portfolio.